

#### ECE-595 Network Softwarization

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#### **Network Function Virtualization**

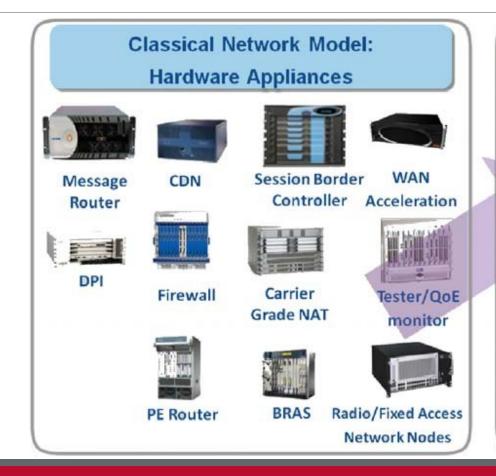
"NFV is a **network architecture concept** that proposes using IT virtualization related technologies to **virtualize** entire classes of **network node functions** into building blocks that may be connected, or chained, together **to create communication services**"

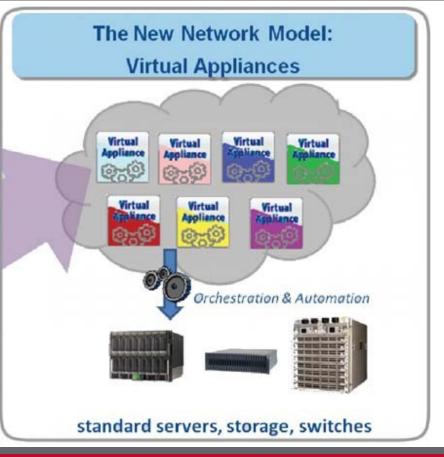
Wikipedia:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network\_Functions\_Virtualization



## The NFV concept







#### NFV vs SDN

NFV (Network Function Virtualization) and SDN are complementary
One does not depend upon the other.

Both have similar goals but approaches are very different

SDN needs new interfaces, control module applications.

NFV requires moving network applications from dedicated hardware to virtual containers on commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) hardware

https://portal.etsi.org/Portals/0/TBpages/NFV/Docs/NFV White Paper3.pdf



#### NFV Components

Network Function (NF): Functional building block with well defined interfaces and well defined functional behavior

Virtualized Network Function (VNF): Software implementation of NF that can be deployed in a virtualized infrastructure

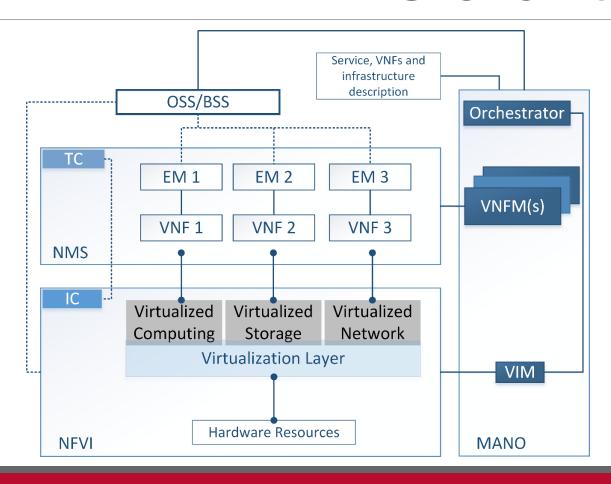
VNF Forwarding Graph: Service chain when network connectivity order is important, e.g. firewall, NAT, load balancer

NFV Infrastructure (NFVI): Hardware and software required to deploy, manage and execute VNFs including computation, networking and storage

NFV Management & Orchestration: The orchestration of physical/software resources that support the infrastructure virtualisation, and the management of VNFs



#### ETSI SDN-NFV MANO architecture

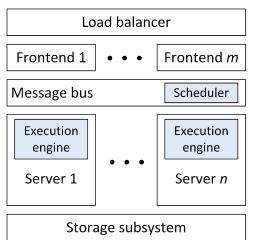




# Architectures to realize network function virtualization

#### Virtual Machines Containers App 1 • • • App *n* App 1 • • • App *n* App 1 App *n* App 1 App n ••• Operating system Operating system Binary and libraries Binary and libraries Virtual hardware Virtual hardware **Hypervisor Hypervisor** Host hardware Operating system Host hardware Unikernels Serverless

# App 1 Minimal binary and libraries Minimal kernel Minimal kernel Hypervisor Operating system Host hardware

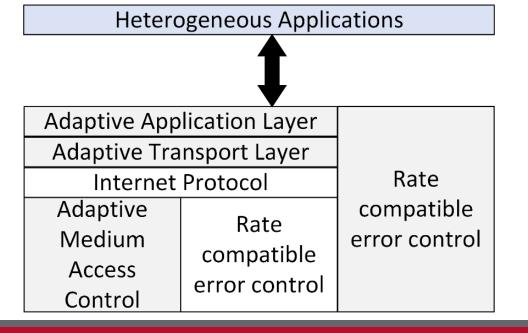




#### Programmable Protocol Stack

In depth penetration of the concept of NFV enables the protocol stack itself to become adaptable and programmable

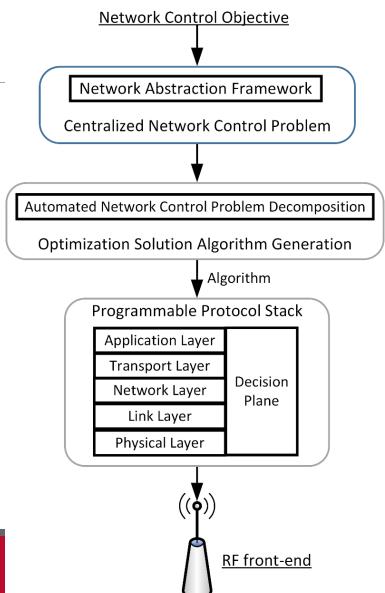
E.g. AdaptNet (adaptive protocol stack)





Architecture of wireless network operating

system

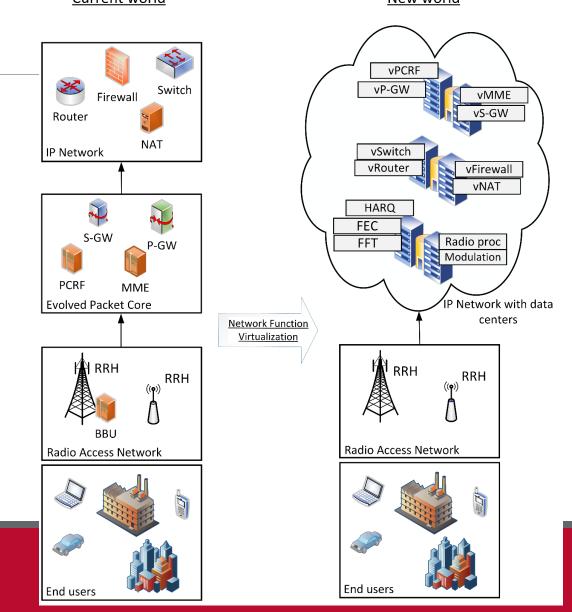




4G wireless cellular network: from legacy to virtualization of network functions

Current world

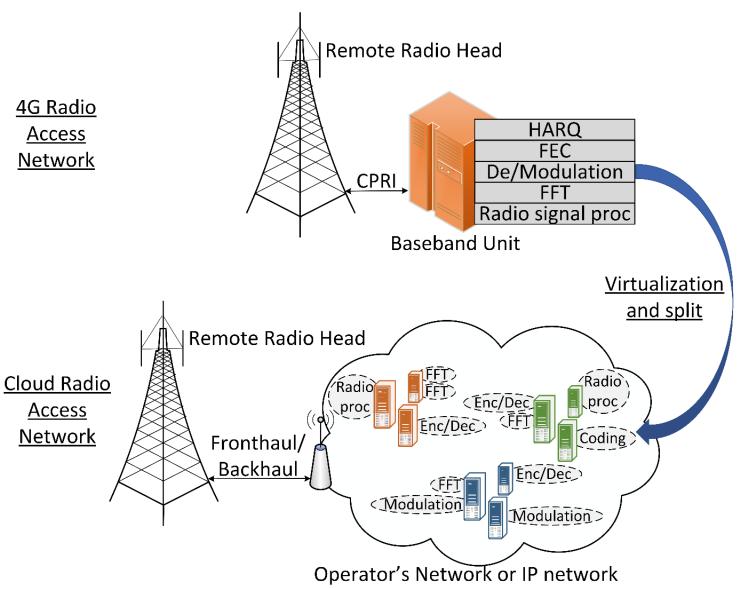
New world





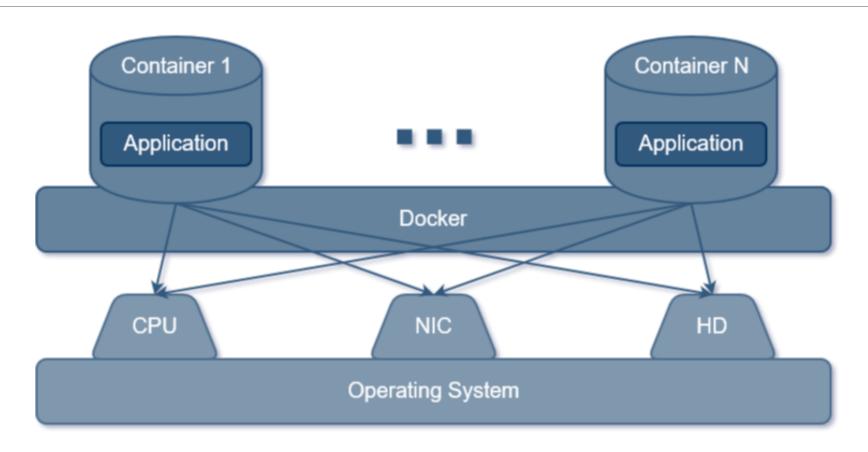
Virtualization of RAN and BBU

Splitting



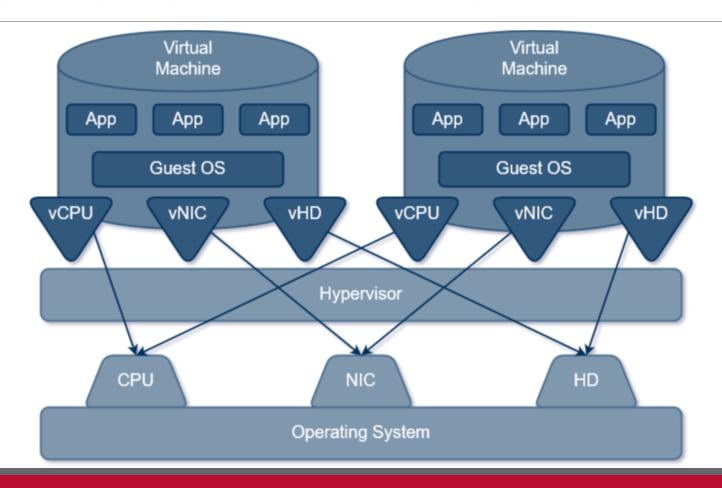


## Docker: containerize your application



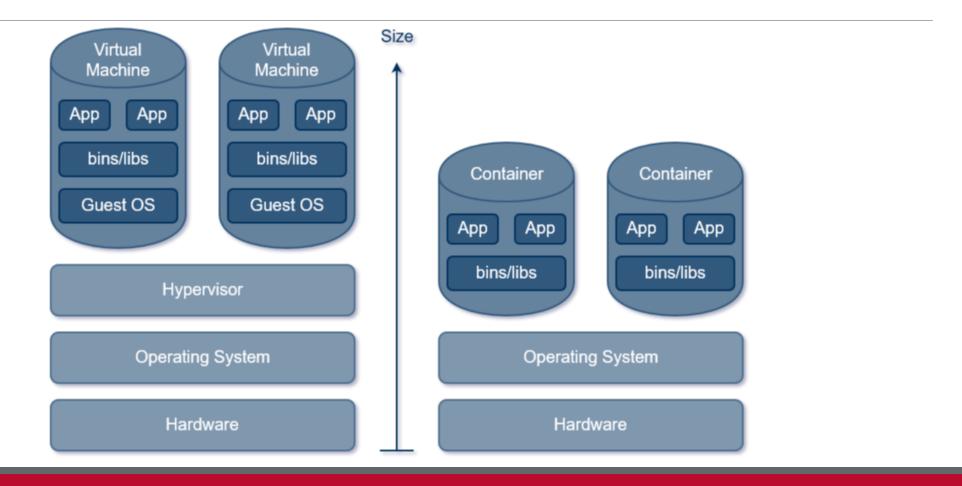


#### Virtualization with VMs





# Size comparison between VMs and containers





## Docker: containerize your app

Docker is already installed in the ComNetsEmu package

Docker is a simple and multi-platform solution for creating and managing containers





#### Docker basics

Check docker version:

\$ docker -v

Running your first container (you might need to register to Docker Hub):

\$ docker run docker/whalesay cowsay Hello World

How does it work?

Try:

\$ docker run hello-world



#### Some more information

Check which images you have:

```
$ docker images
```

Download a new image (minimal Linux):

```
$ docker pull alpine
```

To delete an image:

```
$ docker rmi <image>
```

To check active containers / stop / delete:

```
$ docker ps
```

\$ docker stop CONTAINER\_ID

\$ docker rm CONTAINER\_ID



#### Running docker containers

Some ways to run docker containers:

```
$ docker run alpine ping "8.8.8.8"

$ docker run -t -i ubuntu /bin/bash

$ docker run -d ubuntu /bin/sh -c "while true; do $(echo date); sleep 2; done"
```

Docker containers are isolated, try INSIDE a container:

```
[container]$ rm -rf / --no-preserve-root
```

**NEVER DO THIS IN YOUR OWN SYSTEM!** 



#### Set up a Web Server in seconds!

Let's run nginx web server container:

\$ docker run -d -p 80:80 nginx

Then, open your browser to localhost:80



#### Creating our own image

First, let's prepare an html file for our server:

```
FILE index.html
<h1> Welcome to ComSoc Training! </h1>
<h2> Have Fun! </h2>
```

Then, we need a Dockerfile to build our image:

```
# Base image
FROM nginx:latest
# The maintainer
MAINTAINER Fabrizio

# The actual recipe
# ADD Will add the created file in the step above
ADD ./index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
EXPOSE 80
```



# Building and running the image

Now we are ready to build and run our image:

```
$ docker build -t my_server .
$ docker run -p 80:80 -d my_server
```



#### Other Useful Commands

List all containers (only IDs):

\$ docker ps -aq

Stop all running containers:

\$ docker stop \$(docker ps -aq)

Remove all containers:

\$ docker rm \$(docker ps -aq)

Remove all images:

\$ docker rmi \$(docker images -q)



#### Advanced Usage

#### Deploy your own Minecraft server:

```
$ docker run -d -p 25565:25565 -e EULA=TRUE -e ONLINE_MODE=FALSE itzg/minecraft-server
```

#### Deploy your own repository:

```
$ docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --restart always --name registry registry
```

#### Save your container locally:

```
$ docker save busybox > busybox.tar
Or
$ docker save --output busybox.tar busybox
Or
$ docker save myimage:latest | gzip > myimage_latest.tar.gz
```

